after what the raiyats do according to their convenience and means, may be carried out by Government.

Dewan's reply.—This was answered last year. (See Subject No. 35 in the Proceedings of 1890.) Under any circumstances the raiyat's work to the Malnad tanks is not heavy.

Subject No. 68.
Patels Kulwar chits for supari purchased.

Summary of discussion.—According to the present practice, the purchasers of supari should not remove the nut from the producer's house until they have received a Kulwar chit in the prescribed form from the Patel of the village, which chit binds them to present the article at the Sayer katte for halat (Excise duty) within seven days. If the purchasers find it inconvenient to remove the nut within 7 days, they are required to go to the Manegar who has authority to extend the time up to one month. If even within this time the supari is not removed, they should go to the Amildar for orders. As the above system tells hard upon the merchants who buy supari, and sometimes fail to secure Patel's chit owing to his absence or similar causes, it is requested that rules should be passed to the effect that, when the purchasers take the nut either to their houses or other places of custody, they should be allowed to have only the producer's chit to cover the consignment, and that, when they remove the nut for halat at the Sayer kattes, preliminary to transport for sale, they should procure Patel's kulwar chits after showing the consignment to the Patel and producing and delivering up the growers' chits. The Patel's chits may then be delivered to Manegars and the halat paid.

Dewan's reply.—It appears that the subject has received the Deputy Commissioner's attention and that, after special inquiry, the Deputy Commissioner has ordered the following alterations to be made in favor of producers and purchasers. On each occasion of purchasing and removing a lot of supari, the purchaser should obtain from the producer a "hangami" (*ad-interim*) chit in duplicate in a prescribed form, one copy to be sent to the Patel stating the number of days (not more than 5) within which the purchaser will apply, for a regular "kulwar chit." The other copy to be kept by the purchaser to cover the article. The Patel will enter in the "regular kulwar chit" a period not exceeding 15 days within which the supari should be taken to the Sayer katte, subject to extension by the Amildar on petition by purchasers. The Deputy Commissioner explains that there are 2 chief kinds of sorting, 1st one performed by the grower and 2nd a more elaborate one by the purchaser.

The time given in the "*hangami* chit" will enable the purchasers to remove supari from the grower to the place of 2nd sorting, and the time in the regular "kulwar chit" will enable the purchasers to perform the 2nd sorting operation and to take supari for halat to the katte. This arrangement

seems to have been made to prevent smuggling. We shall examine the subject further.

Subject No. 69.
Repairs of Kigga temple.

Summary of discussion.—The subject of repairs to Kigga temple was discussed last year and before. Since then, the Taluk Amildar has inspected the temple and started the repairs. His Holiness the Sringeri Jagad Guru was also pleased to visit the temple on his way to Mysore. It was ordered by the Dewan last Dasara that the Government would give the wood asked for and a small money grant in addition towards the repair and restoration of the temple, and that the Devotees should find the remainder.

The cost of the repairs will exceed Rs. 10,000. The Devotees cannot afford to meet more than $\frac{1}{4}$th of this cost. It is expected that His Holiness will contribute something towards the work. The temple being famous and ancient, it is urged that the work should be expedited, as otherwise, the temple building may come down.

Dewan's reply.—A decision has been arrived at. Orders will issue presently.

Subject No. 70.
Musafarkhana required at Tadasa.

Summary of discussion.—The need for a bridge at Tadasa has already been represented. (See Subject No. 42 *supra*). A musafarkhana is also very much required at Tadasa. At present there is no accommodation of any kind and travellers have often to wait at Tadasa by stress of weather for a favorable time for crossing the river.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner says that if there be a prospect of the early construction of the bridge, a musafarkhana may not be necessary. The subject will be considered in the P. W. D.

Subject No. 71.
A 15 mile road required from Koppa High Road to Mandagadde Road.

Summary of discussion.—Want of a road for about 15 miles running from the Koppa High Road *viâ* Situr, Mallandur Konakere and Burju up to the Mandagadde road is much felt by the raiyats residing in the Maganis of Situr, Hatur, Konakere and Madahur as they have to remove their supari and other produce to large markets and to bring articles of food to their villages on carts. An old track is still in existence, but much cut up here and there by heavy rains and overgrown with thick jungle so as to afford shelter to wild beasts and wicked people. This pathway should be converted into a travellable cart road. We request that sanction may be given for the opening of this road as it will further facilitate the transport of reserved timber, &c., on the Tunga River to Kanabur Depôt, besides offering facilities to take up coffee and wet lands for cultivation in the neighbourhood.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner will investigate the proposal and report.